

THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL

A Summary of Happenings at Home and Abroad.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

A Review of What Has Transpired of Public Interest.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—Scharding, a town on the Danube in Upper Austria, is flooded. Many persons have been drowned. The inhabitants of Ebensee and Steyr have deserted their dwellings. The rivers Enns and Traun are falling, but the Danube is still rising.

Bolton, Tenn., Sept. 16.—News has been received here that the striking miners at the Ducktown Copper Mine have begun rioting. The Sheriff and thirty-five special deputies have left here for the mines, which are some distance from any railroad station.

New York, Sept. 16.—The injunction to prevent the Ramapo water scheme from being put through was argued before Judge Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court. The Judge, after hearing the lengthy arguments by attorneys and others, reversed his decision and gave counsel until Tuesday to put in briefs.

New York, Sept. 16.—The will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt has been read to the family but has not been made public. It is said by those in a position to know that young Cornelius was not cut out, but will share about equally with other members of the family in his deceased father's enormous estate.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 16.—Michael W. Owens and Richard Conroy, who were marines on board the cruiser Philadelphia, have died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. The men enlisted at Mare Island, Owens, who was formerly a member of the Sixteenth Infantry, served throughout the Cuban campaign and came here from Sames in the Hadger. He was a native of Philadelphia.

New York, Sept. 16.—New and startling evidence in the Mollieux-Adams murder mystery has been unearthed at East Hampton, Conn. A letter written by "Albert Morgan" asking that a patent medicine be sent to No. 158 West Twenty-third street was discovered to be among a batch owned by Dr. D. A. Williams. Assistant District Attorney Osborne has asked to have this letter sent to him at once. He also asks for letters signed "Ronald" Mollieux, a new signature that has not heretofore figured in the case. This indicates that the District Attorney has still further evidence of vital importance bearing on the mystery.

New York, Sept. 16.—One of the quietest and most important turns made in Wall Street in recent years, and which this week has been the subject of general gossip, was that of William Alexander Scott, better known as "Farmer" Scott, who, by speculating in the common stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, has since last December cleared up little short of \$200,000, with, as he says, "more in sight." Not the least interesting fact is this stroke of good fortune is that Mr. Scott was absolutely voracious in regard to stock speculations when he went to Wall Street and began to play the market with the capital known as "a shering."

London, Sept. 18.—G. Lowther, British embassy secretary of the British embassy at Washington.

Madrid, Sept. 18.—Fifty-nine cases of typhoid fever are reported here. Since the outbreak of the disease the proportion of cases resulting fatally has been small.

Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Assembly man John T. Darrison and Jay S. Rowe were renominated by the Republicans of the First and Second Assembly districts, respectively.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Dreyfus is to be pardoned next Tuesday. This semi-official announcement has been made: "In consideration of Dreyfus's health, which is daily weakening, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has invited the prisoner's family to withdraw his appeal."

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The transport Belgian King has sailed for Manila. She carries the field and staff officers of the Thirty-fourth Infantry and several companies. On Monday the transport Grant will follow the Belgian King.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The concierge of the house of 45 Rue de Chabrol has received a letter written in red ink, asserting that as the Government is afraid to attack the headquarters of Jules Guerin and his followers in the Rue de Chabrol, the Anarchists will do it. They will burn the adjacent houses, if necessary, to blow up Guerin's with dynamite.

Houghton, Mich., Sept. 18.—Mandan and Medera Copper Mines, in Keweenaw county, were bid in at receiver's sale by Fred H. Bezole, of Marquette, who had been prominently identified with several of the big copper mining deals put through in this district during the past eighteen months. The price paid was \$14,000, and purchase was made preliminary to the reorganization and reopening of the mines.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 18.—At the Tioga County Republican Convention, Daniel P. Witter was nominated for member of Assembly for the fifth term. Mr. Witter is chairman of the committee investigating the question of tuberculosis in cattle. F. A. Darrow was chosen as a delegate to the judicial convention. Resolutions endorsing President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt were adopted.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 18.—Practically the entire New River mining district is idle. Three-fourths of the mines have suspended work and the remainder are being worked with only a small force. The miners demand an advance of five cents per ton and the operators say they have contracted to

furnish coal for both eastern and west-
ern markets at a figure which will not admit
of an increase in wages. A joint
meeting has been called for Monday to
endeavor to reach a settlement.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—In his address on
"Monopolies" before the Trust Confer-
ence at N. Y., J. J. Bryan made no specific
reference to Mr. Cochran, but it
was considered a masterly treatment
of the subject by the immense crowd
that heard it.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 18.—President
David Starr Jordan, of Stanford Uni-
versity, is back from an automobile
trip up Mount Hamilton. The electric
carriage reached an altitude of 4,200
feet, the greatest height ever reached
by a vehicle of the kind.

New York, Sept. 18.—There has been
a further advance of one-quarter of a
cent over the top-notch price of ten
cents a pound in the price of beef. By
this additional raise the Beef Trust
will pocket an extra profit of \$23,000
during the current week in Greater
New York and Jersey City.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 18.—William T.
Hahn has made much money by adver-
tising as a widow looking for a loving
husband. Many farmers answered and
to each applicant he wrote and pro-
posed to visit him and act as house-
keeper for a few weeks on trial if the
man would send a sum sufficient to
cover expenses. The postal authorities
say Hahn gathered in hundreds of
dollars in this way. He is now under
arrest.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The Cologne Volks-
zeitung prints a despatch from Shan-
tung which reports a serious condition
of affairs in the Hinterland. The Chi-
nese government has endeavored to keep
the German minister at Pekin in igno-
rance of the condition of affairs and has
intercepted telegrams to him. The
German mission at Shan-tung, it is re-
ported, has been annihilated and rail-
road communication is only possible
with a strong military escort.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18.—R. R.
Banning, a Hawaiian capitalist, ar-
rived here from Honolulu on the steam-
ship Australia. Among his effects was
a valise containing, it is said, between
\$30,000 and \$50,000 in bank notes,
bonds and sugar stocks, with other
valuable documents. A few hours
after his arrival he missed the valise.
It is now thought that Mr. Banning's
property is on its way back to Hono-
lulu, having been sent on board the
steamer Nippon Maru by mistake, as
part of the baggage of Purser River,
of that vessel.

Manila, Sept. 18.—The local news-
papers assert that Corporal Danhofner
and Private Conine of Company B, Six-
teenth Infantry, have been sentenced
to death by court martial, and that
Private McBenett has been condem-
ned to twenty years' imprisonment for
having assaulted native women in Ma-
nila a month ago. The crime, it is
said, greatly aroused the natives. It
is reported that Gen. Otis has recom-
mended that President McKinley
approve the sentences and that the
general desires a public execution of
the sentence as a warning against a
repetition of the crime.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 18.—Joseph H.
Allen, a quarterbreed, who murdered
J. S. Reynolds, near Helena in July,
1898, was hanged here yesterday. He
was only 21 years old. Many efforts
had been made to induce the Governor
to commute his sentence, but with-
out success.

Frankfort, Ind., Sept. 18.—The Clin-
ton County Grand Jury has indicted
Mr. and Mrs. John Cheneveth, charged
with manslaughter. Their 9-month-
old child died of pneumonia without
medical attendance, they having em-
ployed a Chicago faith healer to make
prayers there.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 18.—A trip o-
cars from Burnside ran away, and
mounting a plane, dashed into and
badly damaged a pair of engines at the
Peerless drift. It was necessary to
close down about half the mines for
one week to repair the damage.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The follow-
ing message has been sent to President
McKinley by the Episcopal clergy of
this city: "The clerics of the Protes-
tant Episcopal Church of San Fran-
cisco, profoundly moved by the verdict
in the Dreyfus case, most earnestly
request your Excellency to take such
action looking forward to reversal of
the sentence as is possible and com-
patible with the diplomatic relations
existing between the two nations." The
Philomath Club, representing all the
Jewish women of San Francisco, sent
a cablegram of sympathy to Mme.
Dreyfus.

New York Markets.
Grain.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c.,
elevator, 74½c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 1
Northern Duluth, 78½c. f. o. b. afloat.
Corn, No. 2, 67½c.; No. 1, 71½c.; out-
lets, September f. o. b.
Oats.—No. 2 oats closed 26½c.; No. 1,
No. 3 oats, 26½c.; No. 2 white, 28½c.; No.
3 white, 27½c.
Rye.—No. 1 Western, 66c. f. o. b.,
float, and No. 2 Western 64c.; State
rye, 59c.
Barley.—Feeding, 41½c. c. l. f. Buf-
falo; malting, 45½c. c. delivered New
York.
Flour.—Spring patents, \$3.55a4.00;
winter patents, \$3.55a3.75; spring
clears, \$2.95a3.10; extra No. 1 winter,
\$2.65a2.80; extra No. 2 winter, \$2.40a
2.50.
Pork.—Mess, \$8.75a9.50; short clear,
\$10.25a11.75; family, \$11.50a12.00.
Butter.—Creamery, Western, extras,
per lb., 23c.; do., firsts, 21½c.; do.,
seconds, 19½c.; do., thirds, 17a
18½c.; do., State, extras, 22½c.; do.,
cheese.—State, full cream, small,
colored, fancy, per lb., 11½c.; do.,
white, fancy, 11½c.; do.,
Eggs.—Jersey and near by, fancy,
white, 22c.; do., fancy, mixed, 20a21c.;
do., average prime, 19a20c.; Western
firsts, loss off, 18½c.

Cattle.—Common to good veals sold
at \$6.00a8.65; grassers and fed calves
at \$3.50a4.87½.
Sheep and Lambs.—Ordinary to
prime sheep \$3.50a4.65; inferior to
choice lambs, \$4.62½a6.50. Dressed
sheep, light at 8½c. per lb.; dressed
lambs, 7½c.

PRINCIPLES THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA

STAND FOR THIS FALL

Under the leadership of President
McKinley the Republicans of Penn-
sylvania look with confidence to the
result of the election in November
next. They presented the issues bold-
ly in their platform adopted at the
Republican state convention held at
Harrisburg on Aug. 24, 1899, when
they declared:

That we congratulate the Ameri-
can people upon the results of the
campaign of 1896, the establish-
ment of a sound currency, the
securing of proper protection to
American industries, and the elec-
tion of that champion of the com-
mon people, William McKinley, to
be president of the United States.
The Republican party has been in
control of the national government
for little more than two years, and
New York and Jersey City.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

during that time every promise
made by it has been fulfilled.
Business is active and remunera-
tive, labor is employed at good
and increasing wages, capital has
an ample field for investment, and
an era of unexampled prosperity
has been inaugurated. Much of
the success of the Republican
policy adopted in 1896 is due to
the good judgment, wise counsel,
administrative ability, far reach-
ing diplomacy and broad minded
statesmanship of our patriotic
president. We firmly support and
fully endorse his administration
and place on record the wish of the
Republicans of Pennsylvania that
he be nominated to lead our hosts
to victory in the campaign of 1900,
and to this end we recommend the
election of delegates who will give
his candidacy earnest and vigorous
support in the next national con-
vention.

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN HANNA

Here is what the chairman of the
Republican national committee says:
"There is no doubt that the state
elections this fall will be taken as an
index of the sentiment of the Ameri-
can people upon the issues of the ap-
proaching national campaign. It is,
therefore, important that every Re-
publican vote shall be cast in No-
vember for the candidates on the Re-
publican state tickets in Ohio, Pen-
sylvania, Kentucky, Iowa and in other
states in which there are local con-
tests for important offices. All our
Republican majorities this year should
be as large as possible to emphasize
the popular feeling.

"Of course, I believe that President
McKinley will be renominated. I think
that industrial conditions and the
Philippine war will prove factors in
the coming campaign. The Philippine
war will be made an issue by the
Democratic party, but we have nothing
to fear. I would as lief have so-
called anti-expansion made an issue
for silver is an old man of the sea.
I am not afraid of the outcome among
the people. I have reasoned out that
the sound judgment of the people is
that they do not want to bring about
a change. They will not, I believe, by
their own act change the conditions
of the country.

"The United States has entered on
an era of prosperity. The promises of
the Republican party have been kept.
The commercial conditions of the
country are sound, and this prosperity
is based on confidence. I am con-
fident of sweeping Republican victo-
ries."
M. A. HANNA,
Chairman Republican National Com-
mittee.

KEEP UP THE VOTE.

Republicans of Pennsylvania Have a
National Duty to Perform
This Year.

"The candidates on the state ticket,"
says Colonel A. Nevin Pomeroy, of
the Franklin Repository, "represent
the Republican party of Pennsylvania,
and no Republican who has given the
matter serious thought will think of
voting against that party this year.
Even if the candidates were not what
they are it should be remembered that
they represent a party that has brought
so much prosperity to us, and one
which has exceedingly grave issues to
dispose of. The people have placed
the disposition of these matters in the
hands of the Republican party, and
they owe it to that party to uphold its
hands until the affairs of so much im-
portance are finally adjusted.

"If ever in the history of the country
it was necessary for the Republican
party to roll up a big majority it is
this year. No one denies that Presi-
dent McKinley should be elected next
year. His record of the past three
years entitles him to a re-election; the
future prosperity of the country de-
mands it. A reduction in the Repub-
lican vote this year simply gives en-
couragement to the opposition for the
battle of 1900. The Republican vote
in Pennsylvania this fall should be
larger than it has ever been in the
past."

Barnett's Welcome.
"Colonel Barnett's welcome at the
Academy of Music," says the Philadel-
phia Call, commenting on Barnett's
Philippine speech at the Grand Army
encampment, "was a tribute of the old
soldier to the heroism of the new and
a worthy recognition of Pennsylvan-
ia's part in the war history of the
present day."

WHAT A BIG VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRACY IN PENNSYLVANIA

IN NOVEMBER MEANS

From Pennsylvania's Democratic or-
ganization, through the state conven-
tion held at Harrisburg on June 14,
1899, came the first official declaration
in favor of William Jennings Bryan
that was given in the present move-
ment to make Bryan the Democratic
nominee for president in 1900. The
Democratic machines of Iowa, Nebras-
ka, Kentucky and other states have
since fallen into line and already the
opening guns are being fired in the
skirmishing throughout the country
for next year's great battle between
McKinley and Bryan. While those
Democrats favoring a state issue cam-
paign in Pennsylvania this year fought
vigorously to keep Bryan's name out
of the state platform, the silverites
had control of the party organization.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

and they were determined to place on
record their loyalty and devotion to
their Nebraska champion. They did
this in an unequivocal and emphatic
declaration in the first plank in the
platform. Since the adoption of this
platform, the state organization hav-
ing been placed on record for Bryan,
the state chairman has been trying to
make the contest a state issue cam-
paign in the hope of getting the sound
money Democrats for the ticket. A
big vote for the Democratic candidates
next month will be hailed with deli-
ght by the Bryanites. The Pennsylvan-
ia platform says:

First—The Democracy of Penn-
sylvania in convention assembled,
again renewing our pledges of
fidelity and devotion to the sacred
rights of the people; true to the
faith and principles of our party,
as declared in the platforms of our
several national conventions (noti-
ce the iniquitous Chicago plat-
form is not excepted), and PROUD
OF OUR MATCHLESS LEADER,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
realize that the issues involved in
the coming campaign in Pennsylvan-
ia are honest government,
clean politics and the redemption
of our state from Republican mis-
rule and corruption.

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN JONES

The chairman of the Democratic na-
tional committee has this to say, in an
interview just cabled from London,
where he is recuperating from his re-
cent attack of sickness:
"Democrats everywhere, according
to my correspondence, are falling into
line for the great national campaign of
1900. The vote in the state elections
this fall will demonstrate that our
party is getting into splendid shape
for the coming presidential election.

"The Democratic party in the next
presidential campaign will fight on a
platform of anti-imperialism, free sil-
ver, anti-trusts and the reduction of
tariffs. These are of prime import-
ance, and I believe will be unquali-
fiedly endorsed by the convention.
Other issues will be met as they arise.

"I personally believe in giving the
Philippine absolute self government and
in telling the world to keep its hands
off in the Philippines.

"William J. Bryan will surely be the
Democratic nominee for president.
Goebel is the regular nominee of the
Kentucky Democrats, and therefore
should be supported. Goebel will win.

"McLean, by his splendid service to
the party in 1896, ought to carry every-
thing in Ohio."
J. K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Com-
mittee.

Pennsylvania Republicans Will Give a Big Majority This Fall.

SO SAYS CONGRESSMAN GRAHAM.

All Want to Place the State on Record For
McKinley's Administration and Give
Bryanism a Body Blow.

Congressman William H. Graham, of
Allegheny, who succeeded Governor
William A. Stone in the house of rep-
resentatives, says a special from Pitts-
burg, has returned from a visit to
Washington, where he met the presi-
dent and members of his cabinet on
official business. Congressman Graham
says he was surprised at the keen in-
terest taken in the campaign in Pen-
sylvania this fall by the McKinley
administration. While naturally the
contest in Ohio, the president's own
state, was looked upon as of the first
importance, there could be no mistak-
ing the desire at Washington for a
great Republican majority in the Key-
stone state in November. The presi-
dent has manifested an unusual inter-
est in the candidacy of Lieutenant Col-
onel James E. Barnett, whom he so
cordially greeted at Pittsburg, upon his
return with the Tenth Pennsylvania
regiment from the Philippines, and no
doubt believes that with such an excel-
lent standard bearer for state treas-
urer the Republicans of the Keystone
State will roll up an immense vote this
fall.

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR MCKINLEY
"I have had occasion to travel over
Pennsylvania recently," remarked
Congressman Graham, "and in all my



CONGRESSMAN W. H. GRAHAM.

experience I have never found such
unanimity of sentiment favorable to an
administration. President McKinley,
by his wise administration of affairs,
has won thousands of new voters, and
on every hand I heard expressions of
gratification at his able handling of
the government. There are some anti-
expansionists in Pennsylvania, but
they exert little influence. Our people
understand the conditions that con-
front the country, and mark my word,
will give the president such an endorse-
ment at the polls as to leave no doubt
of their loyalty and patriotism.

"The anti-expansionists have really
done President McKinley a good turn
by their calculations, for they have
aroused the sentiment of the people
and made an issue that will be settled
in the presidential election next year,
and settled rightly, as every question
involving American dignity and honor
has always been settled when submit-
ted to the voters.

TEST VOTE THIS FALL.

"The vote in the state contests this
fall will show how the people feel
toward the McKinley administration.
In Pennsylvania the Democrats, by
bringing Bryan to the front in their
state platform, made the issue. Their
second thought of running a state
issue campaign will not change the
result. Pennsylvania Republicans, by
standing solidly by their party this
fall, will lead off for McKinley's re-
election and give Bryan his first blow
in his second presidential contest."

WHY BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

The Situation as Viewed by a Prominent Agriculturist.

Pennsylvanians Must Roll Up a Big Re-
publican Majority and Lead in the
Canvass For McKinley's
Re-election.

It is not always the experienced busi-
ness man that puts things in the
truest and most forcible English
when he has anything to say. The in-
telligent, wide awake agriculturist,
who has an opportunity to study public
questions and to form his own opin-
ions from well established facts, fre-
quently has a knack of expressing him-
self in a manner that leaves no room
to doubt his convictions or to suc-
cessfully controvert his conclusions.
John Hamilton, who is secretary of
agriculture of this state, is a practical
agriculturist and a consistent Republi-
can as well. In commenting upon the
present political situation he said:

"Government is a business. Business
upon a colossal scale, conducted by
men delegated to act for the whole peo-
ple, and these delegated men are in-
structed by the people to carry into
operation and effect the great leading
principles which the majority for the
time professes to believe.

"In 1892 'tariff for revenue only' sup-
planted as a business principle 'tariff
for protection of industry,' and the ef-
fect of this radical change of an es-
sential principle was instantly per-
ceived. Mills that formerly run un-
interruptedly began to close their gates,
traffic that had been busy began to
fall away. Foreign goods began to
pour in upon our shores; building be-
gan to suspend construction; money,
which had been abundant, began to
grow scarce; mines and furnaces be-
gan to close out their business; prices
began to drop; soup houses began to
rise and tramps thronged the high-
ways; capital grew timid; lenders at
home and abroad called for their cash;
the sheriff's sales were posted upon
every billboard. The whole country
was in industrial and social despair.
Even the government, to protect it-
self from utter overthrow, along with
that which had overtaken her citizens,
was compelled to go out into the mar-
kets of the world and borrow money at
exorbitant cost, to the extent of \$262,-
000,000, in time of peace, to meet the
expenses of the state. Four long years
of the experiment 'tariff for revenue
only' continued, when again, in 1896,
the parties came up before the people
for their judgment.

THE 16 TO 1 ISSUE.

"The Democratic party, knowing,
and fearing their record, and that the
old cry of a 'tariff for revenue only'
would cause their overwhelming de-
feat, invented a new issue, with which
they hoped to overshadow the old one
of 1892, and they called it '16 to 1'.
The 'free coinage of silver' was the
Democratic war cry, and the Republi-
cans stood, as of old, for 'sound money
and the protection of American indus-
try.' The Republicans took up as
their candidate and leader that noble
representative protectionist, William
McKinley, the author of the tariff act
of 1890, and the Democrats appropri-
ated a man up to that time compara-
tively unknown, but whose record as
a believer in the free coinage of silver,
'16 to 1' was open and pronounced.

"The Democrats contended that the

ills which had been endured during
the four years of their administration,
and which could not be disguised,
were due to the unsatisfactory condi-
tion of the currency of the country,
and proclaimed that if there could be
the free and unlimited coinage of sil-
ver, '16 to 1', our troubles would be
at an end, and all henceforth would be
well. To this idea they rallied all the
factions and all of the parties, north,
south, east and west who were opposed
to the Republican idea, and the battle
was fought out on this issue as no
previous battle had ever before been
fought. Foreign nations, as spectators
of the conflict, predicted as a result
the overthrow of the financial system
of the country, and perhaps the ulti-
mate destruction of the republic, and
many conservative, thoughtful citizens
at home were seriously questioning
whether a free people, made up of such
diverse elements as composed the
American nation, could govern them-
selves.

"When, however, the election day
came, the Republicans had clearly
shown that the injury to the business
of the country and our other indus-
trial ills were not due to the money
question at all, but that the tariff pol-
icy of the Democratic party was the
cause of all of our disturbances in
business, and promised that if the
Republican idea that a 'tariff for pro-
tection of American industry' were re-
instated prosperity would return and
business resume its beneficent sway
all over the land.

MCKINLEY AND PROSPERITY.

"Major McKinley was elected; no
change has been made in the financial
system; no other part of our business
has been seriously modified; all is
left substantially as before, except two
things: One is that the 'tariff for re-
venue only' has been stricken off and a
'tariff for the protection of American
industry' has been restored. The other
is that Republican citizens who be-
lieve in this doctrine of 'protection to
American labor' have been put in of-
fice to carry the law into effect.

"What is the result? Listen to
these clippings, all taken from Demo-
cratic papers in a single day of the
current month.

"Here is what the Philadelphia Rec-
ord says: 'The output of pig iron in
July was greater than in any other
July since iron was first made in the
United States, but the demand is so
brisk that buyers complain of a pig
iron famine. But for the fact that the
markets of all the rest of the world
are in practically the same condition
of under supply the boom in prices
might be esteemed close to the point
of collapse, but the condition of the
industry gives no sign of weakness.'

STEEL FOR INDIA.

"Here is another from the Harris-
burg Patriot of the same day, headed,
'More Steel for India.' 'Thirty-nine
Carloads Moved Last Night—Rail
Shipments.' 'Another big shipment
of steel for India was made from Steel-
ton last night. Thirty-nine cars of the
heavy steel were sent east over the
Pennsylvania railroad. Contrary to
former announcements this will not be
the last shipment made for the big
viaduct. The 39 cars sent east last
night raise the entire shipment made
to date to about 100 carloads. This, it
is now announced, comprises but one-
half of the metal to be used and will
make up the cargo of one steamer. The
rest will be shipped later, but the ex-
act date is not now known. The metal
will go by way of New York, thence
across the Atlantic and east by way
of the Suez canal route. This has been
a busy week at the works, and the
mills have had difficulty in getting
enough raw material to keep them in
operation. Yesterday the first instal-
ment of about 200 cars of iron ore ar-
rived. It is lake ore and came from
Erie by way of the Pennsylvania. It
will be turned into iron as quickly as
possible and given out for consump-
tion to the different departments. The
rail mill has been busy, but the ship-
ments during the past few days have
been light. Earlier in the week the
shipments were heavier, and as high
as 26 carloads going out in one train.
These rails were of the heaviest type.'

"Here is still another, taken from
the Philadelphia Record, headed, 'Big
Cargo of Locomotives.' 'The Puritan
Will Sail Today for Russia With
Forty of Them.' 'The British steam-
ship Puritan will clear today for China
and Siberia with the largest cargo of
railway material that has ever gone
from any port in the United States.
Her destination is Vladivostok and
Newchwang. She will take out 40
Baldwin locomotives and tenders and
18 steel bridges for the Chinese East-
ern railroad, besides several thousand
tons of miscellaneous cargo. She will
proceed via the Suez canal direct to
Vladivostok, afterward returning to
Newchwang to complete discharging
her cargo. The Puritan will be fol-
lowed to the Russian Black sea ports
by an almost similar cargo which the
British steamship Uplands is now load-
ing here.'

"Where in all the long doleful four
years from 1892 to 1896 could such ar-
ticles as these have been clipped? If
you were to search all the files of all
the papers, Democratic, Republican,
Populist, Prohibition and insurgent,
printed in that time, where could such
statements as these be found? But
now, every page of every paper is
filled with advertisements of business,
until one can scarcely find the news
in the midst of the elaborate display.
The mills and mines are overwhelmed
with orders, and day and night, Sun-
day and Monday, wet and dry, hot
and cold, in season and out, on they
go in the wild race to overtake their
orders, given from six months to a
year ahead.

WHAT CAUSED THE CHANGE.

"Who did all this? Well, it was not
the Democratic party. What did all
this? Well, it was not '16 to 1', or the
issue of additional money, either, to
inflate or corrupt our currency.

"To convince you that it was not
the Democratic idea of more money
that wrought this change, listen to
some facts: In 1894, when business
was at its lowest ebb, the per capita
of money in this country was \$35.79.
In 1899, on the 1st day of August, it
was \$33.01, or \$2.38 less than it was
in 1894. The amount in 1894 in circula-
tion was \$24.28, and on the 1st of Au-
gust, 1899, it was \$25.31, or only \$1.03
more than it was in 1894.